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LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1993 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the enclosed sixth submission of the Government of the United States of America as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edward S. WALKER, Jr.

Annex

Supplemental United States submission of information to the United Nations Security Council in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of resolution 780 (1992)

1 March 1993

This is the sixth submission by the United States Government of information pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. As in our previous reports, we have focused on grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and, in accordance with resolution 771, have provided information that is "substantiated", that is, which rests upon eyewitness testimony directly available to us or that includes detail sufficient for corroboration.

We have tried not to duplicate information provided to us from other countries and non-governmental sources, which we understand will submit reports pursuant to resolutions 771 and 780. The United States has further information substantiating the incidents included in this report, which we will make available on a confidential basis directly to the Commission of Experts, established under Security Council resolution 780.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 780, the United States intends to continue providing reports as additional relevant information comes into our possession. As in our previous reports, the notations at the end of each of the items indicate the source from which the information was drawn.

Enclosure I

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA:
GRAVE BREACHES OF THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION

SIXTH SUBMISSION

WILLFUL KILLING

Jul-Aug 92 A 20-year-old Bosnian Muslim from the village of Harambine, near Prijedor, described his capture by Serbian forces in July and the events leading to the murder of his father and five other men. He was held in Omarska camp for three weeks, from July 20 until August 6. During his time there, he witnessed the deaths of about 20 men. He was then transferred to Manjaca camp, from which he was released to the International Committee of the Red Cross on December 18, 1992.

The witness fled his home on May 23, 1992, when Serbian soldiers attacked. He said his village was the first in the region attacked by the Serbs because they claimed Muslim soldiers from Harambine had killed Serbian soldiers. He fled with his family to the settlement of Ravne, in the nearby village of Biscani, to live with his uncle. On July 20, however, Serbs came to arrest all men over the age of 15 from Biscani. Judging by their accents and the style of caps which they wore, the witness believes that his captors were Montenegrins.

One hundred meters from the house, on the road leading to the center of Biscani, the soldiers stopped the group and searched them for valuables. Another 200 meters down the road, the group stopped again. This time the soldiers ordered the eight men, who had lined up in pairs, to begin beating the man next to them in line. The witness was on the end of the line and standing next to his father, so he was being ordered to begin beating his father. Each of the pairs in the group was similar, with father pitted against son, or brother versus brother.

After a short while, the man in the pair next to the witness refused the soldiers' exhortations to beat his son more fiercely. One of the soldiers then marched the man off the road and into the ditch where he shot him.

By the end of the ordeal, six of the men either refused or were unable to continue beating their kin, and were executed. The witness and the youngest in the group managed to persuade the soldiers to spare them by lying and pleading that they were only 18 years old. The soldiers, however, did beat the two boys badly, and the witness lost a tooth.

The two prisoners continued down the road with the soldiers, leaving their relatives' bodies in the ditch. After 500 meters, they joined a group of over 100 men, all of whom were ordered to lie on the ground with their hands on their heads. They were then beaten for 30 minutes before two buses arrived to take the men to the detention camp. Many of the men never made it onto the buses. The witness described how an elderly cousin of his was asked his age. The man replied, "70," and was told to go home, but 50 meters before the old man reached his house, another soldier shot him in the back.

After four hours, the buses arrived at Omarska camp, a distance of about 20 kilometers from Biscani. All of the men, about 100 in all, were sent to the "white house." The witness was held in the "white house" for two weeks, during which time he was only interrogated and beaten once. But many mornings, on the way to the toilets, he saw bodies awaiting transport or burial.

After two weeks, the witness was transferred to a large hangar, where the majority of the prisoners were held. He saw no beatings here, but guards came to the hall sometimes, calling out a list of names of men who would then be taken away. The witness saw some of them die after returning from their beatings.

On four or five occasions, the men would be lined up for a roll call in the central yard after lunch. As they stood there, someone would begin shooting at the group from a distance. They could hear the bullets whistling through the air. He saw a man killed in this manner, and another who was hit in the ear by a bullet. On August 6, the witness was transferred to Manjaca camp where he said beatings occurred, but where conditions were much better than they had been in Omarska. (Department of State)

Jul-Aug 92 A 40-year-old Muslim male from Matrici witnessed tortures and murders in the Keraterm and Trnopolje camps.

On July 9, 1992, local Serbs and others from outside the area collected all Muslim males from Matrici in groups and marched them to Trnopolje. The witness, one of those rounded up, believes the Serb captors belonged to the White Eagle paramilitary organization and to "Arkan's men". He identified two of the men, both from Gornji Orlovci. The Serbs randomly beat and killed some of the prisoners along the way. The witness saw approximately 25 bodies along the roads and in nearby fields, apparently victims from earlier groups.

Upon arrival at Trnopolje, the men of Matrici were bused to Omarska, then to the Keraterm facility at Prijedor. The men were then confined to rooms so tightly packed that they could sit but not lie down. For the first several days they received no food or water. Following that period, water and an inadequate amount of food was provided.

The witness estimates that due to beatings, torture, or executions by guards as well as other Serbs who were not members of the regular camp complement, about 400-500 prisoners at Keraterm died from early July until August 5, 1992, when about 1,500 inmates were transferred to Trnopolje due to an impending visit to Keraterm by the Red Cross. (Department of State)

Apr-Aug 92 A 22-year-old male from Teslic, about 60 kilometers southeast of Banja Luka, said that in late April and early May 1992 Serbian infantry forces attacked Mostar, forcing the populace to flee into the hills surrounding the city.

Those taken captive were later organized into truck convoys, one of which arrived on June 1 in Gacko. The 15 prisoners in this truck were unloaded in front of the city's hotel, where they were beaten by local Serbs before being put into the hotel's basement. Already incarcerated in the basement were about 100 prominent Muslims of Gacko, including its wealthier businessmen, civic leaders, and teachers, as well as one Croat. Every night, eight or nine prisoners were taken upstairs and interrogated for military information and beaten for two or three hours. About 15 never returned. Through messages passed by secret means, the prisoners learned those who disappeared were buried in a mass grave in Gacko's World War II Partisan Cemetery.

One local Serb guard from Gacko, on the night of June 28, began firing into the basement -- killing one Muslim, Osman, and wounding another.

On July 1, the prisoners were called from the basement in groups of 10, made to pass through a gauntlet of Serb guards who beat them, and then boarded into a large truck. Semad Memic, the 25-year-old leader of the local chapter of the Mlada Bosna (young Bosnian) organization, the youth wing of the Muslim Party for Democratic Action (SDA), was ordered from the truck and shot and killed when he tried to escape. The guards also killed two other Muslim prisoners.

Instead of being exchanged for Serbian prisoners as they had been told, the roughly 100 Muslims were taken to a former Yugoslav Army Reserve Officer training academy in Bileca that was commanded by a Serb from the Sarajevo area. There the prisoners experienced random beatings and were forced to eat from the same cans in which they relieved themselves. Two prisoners subsequently died from injuries received during beatings. (Department of State)

Apr-Aug 92 A 34-year-old Croatian from Sanski Most said that the Serbian oppression of the Muslim and Croatian inhabitants of his town, which had begun in April with the dismissal of non-Serbian police officers, reached a climax on May 23 when a Serbian artillery element of the Sixth Krajiska Brigade began advancing on Muslim areas from the surrounding hills.

The following morning, three- and four-man groups of armed Serbs began arresting male members of Muslim and Croat families. The men were taken to the basement of the police headquarters where they were beaten for days. Some of the men were later released but, of 33 non-Serbian policemen from Sanski Most, 17 were killed there during interrogations. Eight were sent to Manjaca. (Department of State)

20-30 Jul 92 A Bosnian Muslim refugee described the rounding up at gun point on July 20 of the inhabitants of the village of Rizvahovici, near Prijedor, by 100-150 Serbian soldiers. About three-quarters of this force consisted of Serb "Chetniks" and members of the White Eagle paramilitary group, while the remainder were local Serbs, most of whom were well-known to the Muslim villagers. Two Serbs relayed all orders.

The witness, along with other men age 60 or older, was made to wait in a house while the younger villagers and others from the surrounding area were loaded into four buses. During this process, the witness watched through a window of the house as 29 villagers were randomly separated from the younger group and killed by the "Chetniks" and White Eagles.

Nine days later the witness was brought to a Serbian-run detention center in Trnopolje, commanded by a professor from a technical training school in Prijedor. A local Serbian coal worker was second in charge. During the day and night the witness spent in the camp, he saw four Serb soldiers grab a 17-year-old girl and drag her into the bushes. Those inmates within sight of this were forced into the school where they could not see outside. He also observed inhabitants taken out of the camp that night, and then heard gunshots. He never saw these individuals return to the camp. (Department of State)

Jun-Jul 92 A 58-year-old Bosnian Muslim said that a Serbian unit identified as the Sixth Brigade from Sanski Most occupied the village of Sanica Gorija on June 1, 1992, and began rounding up all Muslims between the ages of 18 and 60 for transport to the Manjaca camp. During the witness's time at Manjaca, the camp received hundreds of inmates from various areas of Bosnia including a group of 1,200 Muslims from the Omarska area on the evening of July 19.

The next morning, as the captives were unloaded for processing, Serbian guards used knives to attack and kill 24 of the Muslims. One of those attacked was a prominent 60-year-old businessman from Prijedor. On July 29, a high ranking member of the Bosnian Muslim party was also beaten to death by guards. (Department of State)

May-Aug 92 A 32-year-old male Bosnian Muslim from the village of Kozarusa, near Trnopolje, gave a report on his incarceration at the Keraterm and Omarska facilities.

Following a two-day Serbian shelling of his village commencing May 20, he and the other 200 male inhabitants were rounded up by Serbs, packed into buses, and taken to detention camps including Keraterm, Omarska, and Trnopolje. Women and children were bused to Trnopolje, Zenica, and finally Croatia.

The witness said that those taken to Keraterm were packed so tightly into a building they could not lie down. During their two-day stay, they received neither food nor water. On or about May 23, the Serbs emptied Keraterm and bused about 300 captives to Omarska.

At Omarska, a Bosnian Serbian army officer on several occasions beat prisoners when he interrogated them. The witness identified a taxi driver from Prijedor as the most vicious guard. During the initial period two old men died after being beaten. Other prisoners were taken out nightly and shot by executioners who wore stocking caps to avoid recognition. Many prisoners also starved to death at Omarska.

The witness said that on June 25 about 100 inmates were transferred to Trnopolje. Other beatings and killings continued at Trnopolje. The witness estimated that 50 to 60 prisoners died at this facility every day. (Department of State)

May-Aug 92 A 44-year-old Bosnia Muslim from Prijedor Bosnia gave the following report based on his personal experience as an inmate at the Keraterm prisoner camp, from May to August, 1992:

Keraterm Camp was commanded by a 32-year-old Serbian male from Prijedor who had previously been employed at the Celuloz Paper Mill. The guard who first checked arriving prisoners at the camp was almost always a brutal 22-year-old man known only as "the cook" because of his previous occupation at a restaurant in the Sarajevo Agricultural Bank building in Prijedor. He routinely stripped incoming prisoners of their jewelry and money before beating them with metal pipes or thick wooden sticks, often breaking bones. He also personally participated in the mass execution of nearly 400 men in the prisoner's courtyard in the early morning hours of July 19, 1992.

Also notorious for his brutality in the greater Prijedor area and the most-feared man at Keraterm was a taxi cab driver who drove a beige-colored Polish PZ125 taxi with Prijedor registration. Though not assigned to Keraterm prisoner, he freely participated in beatings, shootings, and the fatal torture of prisoners from the day Keraterm opened until its closure. (Department of State)

28 May - 26 Jul 92 A 60-year-old Muslim farmer from Modrica, in northern Bosnia, described the looting and burning of all non-Serbian properties in the village. The Catholic church was demolished by tanks and the 500-year-old mosque was dynamited.

There were also three mass killings perpetrated by Bosnian Serbs, the first of which occurred about 100-200 meters from the power/transformer station. The victims were buried at the site by a bulldozer. The second mass killing took place near a second power line and transformer station, where the victims also were buried at the site. The third mass killing was performed behind the "Sutjesk" Junior High School on the Serbian side of Modrica. Again, the victims were buried at the site. (Department of State)

22 Jul 92 A 31-year-old Bosnian Croatian from Teslic, Slatina, witnessed drunken Bosnian Serb militiamen beat to death about 50 Muslim and Croatian prisoners in a local stadium on or about July 22, 1992.

Four or five soldiers, wearing red berets and green uniforms and from the so-called "Crveni Barek" militia group, picked up the witness and his friend, Anto Bavic, on July 12 in Teslic. Both he and his friend, whose names were on the soldiers' list, were taken to a large, local government house called Stara Opstina, where all the rooms and the cellar were packed with Croatian and Muslim prisoners.

The witness described several beatings he received at this site, as well as forced labor. On July 14, he and his fellow prisoners were transferred to a local stadium.

On the morning of July 22, a group of about 25 drunken Serb soldiers arrived at the stadium. The Muslim and Croatian prisoners were lined up as usual. At about 6 a.m., the soldiers began calling names from a list. One by one, the respondents went forward, and were beaten and stabbed to death by as many as 10 Serbs at a time.

About 50 prisoners were killed by soldiers who over a period of two to three hours took turns drinking and murdering. Many of the victims, including 16-year-old Grgic Slavko, were mutilated with spikes, but the killers used anything they could lay their hands on.

The witness's friend, Anto Bavic, was machine-gunned to death when he refused to step forward and be butchered. Mrgan Grfic, aged 37, was beaten to death with a baseball bat, and 27-year-old Jozo Gabic's right eye was removed with a knife before his throat was cut.

The witness was able to escape in August, though not without being shot in the leg by guards trying to stop him. (Department of State)

Jul 92 A 48-year-old Muslim from Sanica Donja, near Kljuc, witnessed the occupation and shelling of that town and the decapitation of about 100 prisoners in Tomina.

Following a siege of about one month and an initial occupation of Sanica Donja, regular Yugoslav National Army troops again re-entered the village on about July 3, 1992. Starting at one end of the village and going from house to house, they took all the men hostage and used them as a human screen as they went through the village.

The witness believes these JNA forces were from the Sixth Krajina Brigade headquartered at Palanka. They were local Bosnian Serbs and their regular JNA uniforms bore a Yugoslav flag on shoulder and hat. A red ribbon was displayed on the pocket.

The roughly 32 men who were taken prisoner, including the witness, were marched to the nearby village of Jerzerce, where they were loaded into a canvas-covered truck and transported to Sanski Most. At around noon the truck stopped at the Ojedinostvo school in Tomina; the rear canvas was lifted and the prisoners could see the square in front of the school.

Two livestock transport trucks were parked on the square. Male prisoners were brought out of the school three at a time by soldiers and were walked over to three other soldiers near the trucks. These soldiers laid the prisoners down and cut off their heads with a curved knife about 30 centimeters long. Four men in civilian clothes, apparently prisoners, then loaded the heads onto one truck and the decapitated corpses into the other. During the hour the prisoners' truck was parked in the square, about 100 prisoners were brought out of the school and decapitated.

From Tomina the prisoners were driven to the municipal gymnasium at Sanski Most, where they remained 11 days without food. During this time two prisoners were taken each night to the police station for individual interrogation. During the witness' interrogation, two policemen alternately asked questions and beat him with shovel handles, hit him in the stomach, and kicked him when he fell.

On about July 14, four large livestock transport trucks with trailers moved all the prisoners from Sanski Most to Manjaca. Because of malnutrition and dehydration, combined with the extreme heat in the trucks, about 18 people died before reaching Manjaca.

Upon arrival at Manjaca the group of prisoners were addressed by the camp commandant, a lieutenant colonel in the regular JNA, with a husky build and white hair; from his dialect he appeared to the witness to be a Macedonian. He wore no insignia indicating branch of service. Apparently as an example to the prisoners, four soldiers brought two men to the front and beat them with ax handles.

Each morning at about 6 o'clock guards came through the stables where the prisoners were housed, randomly beating them. Every night two to five prisoners were taken by the guards for interrogation. Those called were mostly wealthy people and intellectuals; at least two of them died as a result of their beatings. One pharmacist returned with broken ribs. (Department of State)

22 Jun 92 A 24-year-old Muslim housewife from Agici said that on June 22, 1992, at approximately 7 p.m., a group of about 50 Serbians from the village, which is some 4 kilometers from the Japra River, forced their Muslim neighbors out of their homes.

The Muslims were marched to a graveyard about one kilometer from the village in the direction of the Japra valley where the men were separated from the women and children. There, the Serbs began beating and taunting some of the Muslims; they shot and killed one Muslim 28-year-old man, Fadic Ekic.

Around midnight, two farm tractors with trailers were brought to the graveyard and transported the women and children to Urije Street in Bosanski Novi. There they were taken out of the trailers and ordered to turn over their valuables on threat of death. After the vehicles left, the group appealed to residents for housing and were taken in. They stayed in Bosanski Novi for one month before departing for Karlovac and eventual safety in another country.

The 25 men who remained at the graveyard and two Muslim men who had been made to drive the tractors transporting the women and children to Bosanski Novi, were never seen again. A Serbian backhoe operator later told the women that he had been sent to the graveyard to bury the bodies of the men, who had been killed after first being forced to dig their own graves with their bare hands. (Department of State)

28 Apr - 15 May 92 A 58-year-old Muslim male from Blagaj-Japra made the following report:

On April 28, 1992, Bosnian Serb forces took about 12,000 Bosnian Muslim men, women, and children from the surrounding area to Blagaj-Japra near Bosanski Novi. Two hundred Muslim men, whose names appeared on a list of those whose sons and brothers had joined the fighting against Bosnian Serbian forces, were taken to an open field next to the Alici school building, where they were lined up and executed by fire from automatic weapons.

The order for the executions was given by a Bosnian Serb from Rakovac, Bosnia. Some of the irregular soldiers who carried out the massacre were local Bosnian Serbs identified by the witness.

The Bosnian Serb forces subsequently withdrew to positions in the nearby hills encircling the town where for five days they periodically fired at the village with heavy weapons and machine guns. The numbers of dead and wounded were not known but all buildings in the village were heavily damaged.

On May 12, the Bosnian Serb forces re-entered the village and took the survivors across the Sana River for transport by cargo train. At no time on the train did they receive food or water. The train then went to Banja Luka, where it remained for two days before departing for Stanari on the morning of May 15. At Stanari, women, children, and men over 60 were taken off and sent to Croatian-held Duboj on foot.

Those men remaining on the train were taken back to Bosanski Novi, where the stadium had been turned into a detention camp. The witness said that food provided to the prisoners consisted only of soup given once a day. Prisoners were also tortured during interrogation at a nearby hotel; some prisoners taken for interrogation never returned. (Department of State)

30 Apr 92 During the assault by Serbian forces on the region of Foca, a 50-year-old male Bosnian Muslim from the village of Odzak witnessed 24 fellow villagers killed as they stood begging for mercy. Their bodies were then thrown into nearby cisterns located at an unfinished airfield. (Department of State)

6 Apr 92 A 43-year-old Bosnian Muslim witnessed murders by Bosnian Serb militiamen.

On April 6, the witness fled Divic in the hope of finding greater security at Hasim Hadzivdic's home in Zvornik, a few miles to the north. When Bosnian Serb militiamen arrived there as well, he ran into the woods behind Hasim's home, after failing to convince Hasim to flee with him. Hasim felt he had to stay because his wife was disabled and could not have kept up.

At about 4 p.m., from a hiding place behind a nearby shed in the woods, he saw a group of "Arkan's soldiers" approach Hasim's house. He recognized one of them as a local "secret policeman." The police, carrying a list, went into the house and came out with Hasim and a 74-year-old neighbor.

The witness was close enough to hear the police demand to know where Hasim hid his money. In the middle of the discussion, shooting started inside the house. Moments later, Hasim's wife was brought out, bleeding from her head, nude from her waist up. She was dragged past her husband, the neighbor and their interrogators, and into a waiting car.

The Serb police continued questioning Hasim, now demanding to know where Hasim and other local Muslims were hiding their guns. When Hasim pleaded "Where should I get guns from?" the police abandoned the interrogation and ordered a Serb soldier at his side to "slaughter him." The nearby soldier grabbed Hasim by the mouth, yanked his head back, pulled out a large knife, and cut Hasim's throat open. The elderly neighbor fainted immediately. The same soldier stepped on the old man's chest and slit his throat too.

The police and his accomplice then moved to the next house, which was already being searched by other members of Arkan's militia. Sehic Hakija, an old man sick with cancer, was waiting outside, along with his son. Hakija tried showing his medicine as proof of his illness, but the same soldier who had just murdered the two men next door similarly cut the throats of Hakija and his son. The witness said that 46 people were killed during that one hour by Arkan's men. (Department of State)

Jun-Jul 91 A 54-year-old Bosnian Muslim female resident of the village of Zecovi, near Prijedor, gave the following report based on her experience in that village:

On June 23, 1991, all males in Zecovi aged 16 or older were rounded up. Some were killed on the spot while others were taken to unknown locations. She identified the local Serbs responsible for the roundup and killings (and later those of their wives and children) and the looting and destruction of their victims' property. (Department of State)

TORTURE OF PRISONERS

Aug-Dec 92 A 30-year-old woman described her experience as a Serbian prisoner for four months in the town of Vogosca, near Sarajevo.

On the nights of August 19, 1992, at approximately 10 p.m., a large group of Serbian soldiers in uniform, carrying pistols, entered the witness's apartment building. The soldiers had been going around to neighboring apartment buildings looking for Muslim names on the doorbells.

The soldiers found the witness and other building residents in the basement, where they separated the Muslims from the Serbs. Four of the soldiers accompanied the witness to her apartment. There, they hit her with a gun while asking her the whereabouts of her husband, and looted the apartment -- taking what they wanted and destroying much of the rest. She was then told to pack. She said the Serbs went into every Muslim apartment building in the area ordering Muslims out of the buildings.

The Serbian soldiers loaded the witness, her son, four other women, and another child into a truck. They were taken to a motel in Vogosca, 15 kilometers from Sarajevo, where they joined a group of about 40 Muslim women, aged 18 to 40, and two 16-year-old girls. The witness remained at the motel from August 20 to December 10, 1992.

The day she arrived at the motel, the witness was taken to speak with the soldiers' commander, who demanded information about her husband and brothers in the army. The commander kicked her and struck her head with his hands. She said she was not beaten for a prolonged time on the first occasion, but that she was beaten 12 times in the first month.

She was raped twice between late September and mid-October, the first time by two drunken soldiers, and a second time by three other men. The soldiers who raped her were assigned to the camp.

In the motel, all the women slept in one room. Soldiers, usually drunk, would come to the room at night to select their victims and take them upstairs to be raped. Victims were chosen randomly. She believes every woman at the motel was raped at least once.

The witness provided the names of two of the five men who raped her and the aliases of two more of the men. She and her son were able to leave the camp, according to her husband, because of a prisoner exchange. Her family was later reunited in Hungary. (Department of State)

Jul 92 A 15-year-old Bosnian Muslim girl from Kozarac described being gang-raped by at least eight Serbian soldiers and guards near Trnopolje.

The witness was in high school when the Serbian forces took charge of her town of Kozarac. She fled on foot into the surrounding woods but was later captured and imprisoned in the Trnopolje camp.

Three days after her arrival at the prison, she went with a large number of women and other girls to fetch water from a well about 50 meters from the prison gates. Returning from the well, Trnopolje guards held back six girls, including the witness, and stopped them from re-entering the prison gates. They were then joined by four more female prisoners.

Prison guards took the 10 girls to a house across the meadow. They were taken to the side yard of the house, out of sight of the roadway. Thirty Serbian soldiers -- including "some dressed like a tank crew" -- were there and they taunted the girls, calling them "Turkish whores." The girls were ordered to undress or have their clothes pulled off. When three of the girls resisted or hesitated, the guards cut off their clothes with knives.

The Serbian soldiers told the naked girls to parade slowly in a circle. The men sat at the outside of the circle -- smoking, drinking, and calling out foul names. The witness estimates the "parade" lasted about 15 minutes.

Three soldiers took one girl -- one to rape her while the two others held her down. The three men took turns. A soldier approached the witness and mocked her, saying he had seen her before. Though she did not recognize him, he pulled out a photo of the witness with her 19-year-old Muslim boyfriend, whom he cursed for being in the Bosnian Territorial Defense Forces.

The man with the photograph raped her first. The witness said she fought and pulled his hair, but he bit her and hit her face. Her lips bled. He hit her hard with the butt of his gun on her cheek, causing extreme pain. Another rapist ran the blade of a knife across her breasts as if to slice the skin off, leaving bleeding scratches. After that, she was raped by eight more men before losing consciousness.

When the witness regained consciousness, a Trnopolje guard who had attended her school came along and broke up the gang rape. As this guard and the witness headed back towards the gates of Trnopolje camp, the witness said the guard called back to the soldiers and other guards, "Remember, you will be accountable for this!"

Soon after, the witness and her relatives were among a group of Trnopolje prisoners released in exchange for Serbian prisoners at Maglaj. (Department of State)

Mar 92 A 17-year-old Bosnian Muslim girl gave details of her detention with about 60 women and girls in a forest motel, where the prisoners were raped over a period of four months.

Serbian forces on March 3, 1992, captured the witness's town in the vicinity of Teslic. She said the soldiers talked with a strong Serbian dialect, including colloquialisms. Some had the White Eagle insignia on their uniforms.

Some of the Serbian forces who burned and looted the houses in the town were drunk. One of the drunk soldiers hit the witness's mother, calling out that Muslims would regret the day they were born.

The prisoners were taken to a motel complex of small cabins located in the forest about five hours away on foot from their hometown. Some cabins were used as sentry boxes. The whole motel complex perimeter was fenced off with barbed wire. Hundreds of old men, women, and children were prisoners at the motel complex.

Upon arrival, the witness was separated from her mother and sister. She never saw them again. She said the soldiers "raped us every night." Most nights, 20 soldiers came to the motel. The female prisoners were forced to strip, then to cook for the soldiers and serve them. Each girl or young woman was raped by several soldiers, with several victims in one room at a time. The witness experienced and saw so many rapes that she could not give an estimate of the number.

One night, the Serb brother of one of the girls helped 12 girls, including the witness, escape the motel complex. Two of the escapees were later found and returned to the prison. The 10 others spent several days hiding in improvised underground shelters in the forest.

The witness identified the most ruthless of the rapists, a man who raped 10 year-old girls "as a delicacy." She saw many of the younger females die from the rapes. (Department of State)

17 Nov 91 - Apr 92 A 48-year-old male Muslim captured at Vukovar on November 17, 1991, described the brutal mistreatment and constant beatings at the Stajicevo camp south of Zrenjanin, Serbia, manned by Serbian reservists. While interned there he was ordered by an officer known as Captain Dragan to kiss a Serbian paramilitary emblem. When he refused, Dragan cut the left side of his mouth and stuck the emblem between his teeth. When he refused again, Dragan dug out three of the prisoner's teeth with a knife from which the prisoner bears a four-inch scar on the left side of his face.

On another occasion, the prisoner was taken to a small room where he was strapped into a leather chair. Clamps were attached to his fingers and electricity was introduced by a guard turning a dimmer switch. When the prisoner began to quiver, the guards roared with laughter and increased the power. Just before he passed out, water was thrown in his face and the process began again.

Others were tortured in like manner. The witness identified the Serbs who were known among inmates for their brutality. (Department of State)

Nov-Dec 91 A 32-year-old Croatian male from Borovo Naselje, Croatia, described the torture he and others suffered at the Stajicevo detention facility near Zrenjanin. At about 1 p.m. on November 20, 1991, Serbian forces surrounded the new shoe factory in the town of Borovo Naselje and forced the surrender of approximately 3,000 men, women, and children who had taken shelter in the building's basement. These forces included six T-55 tanks and two armed personnel carriers along with special troops from a guard unit from Belgrade.

The witness, along with some 1,500 other males, was sent to the Stajicevo camp at a farm near Zrenjanin. On November 29 he was severely beaten several times during interrogation. He identified some of the guards. (Department of State)

Sep 91 A 43-year-old Croatian male from Glina, Croatia, said that while attempting to escape to Sisak during the second shelling of Petrinja, Croatia, the JNA captured him and 30 other Croats and took them to the Petrinja internment center located in the former JNA camp known as Vasil Gacesa. The next morning, 26 members of the group were released. The witness was one of five who were not released.

The witness provided detailed information on one incident in which a prisoner was repeatedly beaten in an apparent effort to extort a confession. He identified four interrogators who participated in the first beating. That evening the prisoner was told his confession was not acceptable and he was beaten again by the camp's commander, a JNA major, and four unidentified JNA soldiers until he promised to write a second confession.

Prisoners at Petrinja were also forced to perform burial details in mass graves. The witness described two such burials, involving 40 and 18 bodies, respectively. Because the corpses were in a state of advanced decomposition, the witness could not determine the cause of death. (Department of State)

ABUSE OF CIVILIANS IN DETENTION CENTERS

Jan 93 — A 23-year-old married Muslim female reported that she had been held through the first week of January with 600 women and girls in a gymnasium at the Doboj Middle School complex in north-central Bosnia.

The witness and other women were taken out in groups of 40 each day. Each woman was led to an individual classroom in the school and raped, then returned to the gymnasium. She said the guards told them they were being held for the purpose of "making Chetnik babies." (Department of State)

13-14 Aug 92 — A 25-year-old Bosnian Muslim from the village of Dabovci, southeast of Banja Luka, described the August 13, 1992, arrival and occupation of her village by Serbian forces.

Serbian forces rounded up women and children, as well as the few remaining men who had not gone off to fight. The women were taken toward the house where the Serbian forces had established their headquarters.

After a short while, a large, tarpaulin-covered truck arrived and took her group away. The witness estimates there were approximately 60 women and children in her group. The truck took the group to a lumber factory in Kotor Varos -- she thought it was the Vrbanja factory -- and the women and children were forced into the factory's cafeteria. When a similar-sized group from another village arrived, the two groups were consolidated and moved from the cafeteria into a large, unfinished hall.

During the late afternoon and early evening, the witness observed the repeated beating of a man in front of the group of women and children. Though the victim had documents that theoretically allowed him to leave Kotor Varos, he was half-Croatian and half-Serbian. The guards kept referring to his parentage as they beat him. She never saw the young man again after she left Kotor Varos.

When it began to get dark, the guards began to pick out women and to take them out of the hall. The witness said the ages of the women selected ranged between 16-35. Some women were taken to an alcove or room off the large hall where she and the others were being held. Though she could not see what was happening, she said the cries and screams of women were clearly audible, as was the laughter of the guards.

The witness cannot remember the exact time when the guards came for her. But two guards eventually walked up to her and told her to leave her child behind and follow them. She was taken to the alcove and told to undress. When she refused, two other guards joined in and told her she had the choice of undressing willingly. When she again refused, she was hit on the back with a gun. When she fell to the floor, the guard whom she assumed to be the leader of the group started to pull off her clothes and raped her.

When he finished, he told the other guards to leave her alone and to let her go back to her child. But after this guard left the alcove, the remaining four or five guards kept her there and continued raping her. When she left the alcove, she was warned not to tell anyone what had happened.

When the witness returned to the large hall, she joined her mother-in-law, who had been taking care of her baby. She was bleeding and totally dishevelled and very ashamed to be seen in that state. Her mother-in-law told her that while she was gone another five to six young women had also been taken out. The witness then noticed about 15-20 women who were in the same physical state that she was.

Sometime later, the witness was taken to the second-floor offices of the factory by a guard. She was told to keep her head down. While doing so, she thinks she counted about 10 pair of shoes in the circle of men surrounding her. She was told to undress. When she refused, she was hit about the face. The raping then began. She cannot remember anything after the fifth or sixth man raped her. Up to that point, however, she had noticed that some of the men were wearing camouflage suits, some were in the local police uniform, and some wore at least parts of special forces uniforms. She recognized a high school colleague among those who raped her.

They eventually allowed her to go back to the main hall. She was bleeding badly and was very dizzy. She fell down the stairs coming out of the factory offices. She eventually made her way back to her mother-in-law and child. She was not bothered for the rest of the night; other women, however, were taken throughout the night and came back bleeding or barely able to walk.

Throughout the evening the witness noticed a steady flow of guards and soldiers into the factory. The newcomers were not coming to guard the detainees but were going into the alcove and, she assumed, into the factory offices. These newcomers wore different uniforms than the factory guards.

Her group was moved out of Kotor Varos during the afternoon of August 14. Two medium-size buses were waiting to transport them to Mount Vlasic, from where they were supposed to make their way to Travnik. Her group of approximately 60-70 persons drove along the Banja Luka route. The buses were repeatedly stopped and boarded by "Chetniks" demanding money and jewelry. When the buses arrived at Vlasic, the women and children were made to get off and walk until they arrived in Travnik. (Department of State)

9 May - 8 Aug 92 A 27-year-old male Muslim refugee from Crna Rijeka who was in Blagaj on May 9 made the following report:

At about 8 a.m. on May 9, 1992, two busloads of Serbian soldiers and a tank passed through that town in the direction of Maslovar. The tank then turned around on the road facing Blagaj while the troops fanned out into the woods on either side and began firing "dumdum" bullets toward the town in an effort to force the Muslims from their houses and toward the Japra and Sana rivers. Approximately 60 people were killed during this incident.

On the bridge over the Japra and Sana rivers, about 20 soldiers forced fleeing people to throw their valuables and other belongings onto a pile before allowing them to cross. Once across, they were herded into a fenced-in area on the grounds of the "Japra" factory. During this period, one man was beaten with rifle butts and then shot in the stomach when he was overheard to say that he recognized one of the "Chetniks."

After about three hours, the men were separated from the women and children, who were loaded aboard cattle cars of a waiting train. The men were lined up and seven names were read from a list. Three of these men were located and loaded into a police car from Bosanski Novi. They were never heard from again.

The remaining men were then loaded onto a train and more names were called from a roll. Those men were taken from the train and immediately killed in front of the prisoners. Two of those killed were Sifet Bajrektarevic, a member of the SDA, and Hasan Merzihic.

The following day the train stopped in a forest outside of Doboj, where about half of the men over age 60 were separated into a group with the women and children; the rest of the men were loaded into separate trains. The men's train proceeded to Banja Luka and eventually arrived at Bosanski Novi on May 12. Though no one was murdered during the 45 days the men spent at Bosanski Novi camp, maltreatment occurred continually, its greatest manifestation being the extreme shortage of food. (Department of State)

Spring 92 A 32-year-old Bosnian Muslim woman from the vicinity of Teslic was forced out of her job when Banja Vrucica came under Serbian authority. Left with no source of income, she went to stay with Serbs she knew near Banja Luka. They did not treat her badly, but she felt herself a burden and decided to try to go to Zivinice.

When she reached the town of Doboj, the witness met an older woman who directed her to a Serbian Red Cross refugee camp, which held 160 Serbs and 20 Muslims and Croats. The latter 20 were treated as prisoners. For four days, the Serbian Red Cross authorities refused to issue her a food certificate. She ate nothing during the four days.

The witness managed to meet the camp secretary, a Serb, who helped her to obtain food. Later she witnessed this man being beaten for helping people. Other Muslim and Croat women informed the witness that she could sign up at the police station to qualify for a prisoner exchange, to leave Serbian-occupied territory. She and another Muslim girl did so.

At about 8 p.m. that night, two armed soldiers came to camp and showed the two women a notebook with their names written in it. The soldiers' uniforms had the initials "SMP" on them. They took the women to Pijeskovi, a section of Doboj, where Serbs had seized the apartments of Croats and Muslims. In a two-room apartment, the soldiers raped the two women the entire night, until 7 a.m.

At the Serbian Red Cross camp, the witness observed the soldiers coming nearly every day to take away women in the evenings. Every soldier had the initials "SMP" on his uniform. They took the witness to the apartments at Pijeskovi regularly, about every two to four days. Usually four soldiers would rape her throughout the night; on one occasion, eight men raped her.

The witness managed to get out of the camp and to reach Zivinice. (Department of State)

IMPEDING DELIVERY OF FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

20 Feb 93 Serbian forces in Borike halted a convoy of UNHCR trucks carrying emergency supplies to the Moslem community of Zepa. (Reuters)

17 Feb 93 Serbian militia blocked a 10-truck UNHCR convoy, which had left Belgrade the previous day, from reaching the Muslim town of Gorazde. They also continued to block another UNHCR convoy from reaching the Muslim town of Cerska. (Paris AFP)

6 Feb 93 Serbian forces hit a German relief flight with anti-aircraft fire. The C-160 was at 9,000 feet and just south of Karlovac when the anti-aircraft fire hit near the right engine housing. The German loadmaster was seriously wounded in the abdomen.

UN peacekeeping troops witnessed the Serbs shooting at the German plane with a 23-millimeter anti-aircraft gun set up in Kosijersko Selo. (Department of State) (The New York Times) (Reuters) (Paris AFP) (Bonn DDP)

2 Feb 93 Unidentified forces at 2:50 p.m. shelled a UN convoy just outside Mostar, led by personnel from the Danish Refugee Council and escorted by two Spanish UNPROFOR armored personnel carriers. One Danish official was wounded seriously; his Croat interpreter was killed. The Danish workers were associated with an eight-truck convoy that was returning to Metkovic, having completed delivery of supplies to central Bosnia. The UNHCR suspended the convoy, pending an investigation into the incident. (Department of State) (Reuters)

Jan-Feb 93 Bosnian Croatian forces at the end of January and beginning of February impeded some international aid supplies (not UNHCR or ICRC) from reaching Muslim populations around Jablanica and Travnik.

"Croat officials also have harassed international relief workers, confiscated their vehicles and sought to dictate how humanitarian aid is distributed in an attempt to limit the share reaching Muslims, according to relief organization sources" in Mostar. (API) (The Washington Post)

24 Jan 93 Unidentified snipers shot at a UNHCR driver while the relief worker was driving through Stup. Unidentified forces turned back a Danish UNHCR convoy in the vicinity of Kacuni and challenged the British UNHCR escort. (Department of State)

14 Jan 93 Unidentified persons inside the hospital in Kosevo shot at a UNHCR convoy delivering fuel to the hospital. (Department of State)

13 Jan 93 Small arms fire in the town of Gorniji Vakuf killed a British soldier serving with the British force protecting aid supplies in Gornji Vakuf. Five British UN troops have been wounded by gunfire in Bosnia-Herzegovina since September 1992. (Department of State) (Paris AFP)

DELIBERATE ATTACKS ON NON-COMBATANTS

18 Feb 93 Bosnian Serb gunners fired five tank shells from Sarajevo's Mrkovici Heights into the neurological surgery and pediatric surgery units of Kosevo Hospital. In addition, 20 shells damaged two other units in the hospital complex. (Paris AFP)

11 Feb 93 Heavy shelling between Bosnian army and Serb troops caused the closing of the Sarajevo airport. The airlift operation from Zagreb was also suspended because a British aircraft experienced two radar lock-ons.

The shelling at Sarajevo airport killed one French UNPROFOR soldier and wounded three others. (Department of State) (Paris AFP)

28 Jan 93 Bosnian Serb forces detained 21 UNPROFOR civilian police in a hotel in Benkovac. The Serbian militia were using UN police as a shield against Croatian artillery, according to the UN Secretary-General. Though the Serbs claimed this move was taken "for their safety," the officers were kept on the hotel's top floor, in the line of fighting. (Department of State) (Paris AFP)

27 Jan 93 An unidentified assailant seriously wounded a UNHCR logistics assistant at Sarajevo airport. With a bullet wound to the leg, he was evacuated the next day by a French aircraft, which in turn was threatened by small arms and mortar fire prior to take-off. (Department of State)

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees narrowly escaped injury when unknown snipers fired at the convoy in which she was riding in Sarajevo. The automobile caravan was attacked enroute to the residence of UNPROFOR Commander Morillon, and a lead car with journalists was hit twice. (Department of State)

27 Jan 93 Serb militiamen drove out a Kenyan UNPROFOR contingent, which had been threatened earlier by Croatian forces, retook the Peruca hydroelectric dam located near the town of Sinj, and blew up a bridge constituting part of the dam works. Water began pouring through cracks in the structure, endangering the lives of 20,000 people living in the valley below the dam. (Department of State) (The Washington Post) (The Sun)

25 Jan 93 Unidentified snipers killed two French soldiers and wounded three others in Karin, near Zadar. (Department of State) (Paris AFP)

Jan 93 Bosnian government forces fired on two UN crews, as the latter tried to restore electric power in Sarajevo, according to a UN spokesman. (The Washington Times)

17 Jan 93 Bosnian mortar fire from Hrasnica -- a Bosnian-held suburb of Sarajevo -- wounded three French UNPROFOR soldiers who were manning a checkpoint at Sarajevo airport. (Paris AFP)

Apr-Aug 92 A 43-year-old Bosnian woman from Mostar said that on April 10, 1992, an unidentified JNA unit from the South Camp in Mostar had arrived at the cigarette factory in that city with six tanks, which opened fire with machine guns. The factory's Serbian engineering economist issued orders to the JNA unit. All factory employees were ordered out onto the street where all non-Serbian males were separated out and taken to South camp, while the women were ordered to remain home.

At 6 p.m. on May 1, a JNA unit approached two apartment houses belonging to the cigarette factory and located on its grounds. They opened fire with machine guns. A resident called the United Nations and Red Cross offices located in the "HIT" department store; shortly after, one JNA Special Forces soldier wearing a camouflage uniform with a black scarf tied around his head and two Airborne Military policemen arrived. The witness judged by their accent that they were from Montenegro. The Special Forces soldier kicked in an apartment door and, threatening the occupants, asked about the phone call to the UN representative. A short time later, a group of JNA soldiers arrived and began to tear apart the apartment searching for weapons.

The following evening, a group of Serbian civilians wearing paramilitary uniforms came to the two apartment buildings and took away 10 men. A senior paramilitary officer told his men they could choose any women they wanted for their entertainment. Many apartments in both buildings were set on fire by tracer rounds fired by tanks of the unit. (Department of State)

OTHER, INCLUDING MASS FORCIBLE EXPULSION AND DEPORTATION OF CIVILIANS

17 Feb 93 Bosnian Serbs showed Belgrade-based foreign journalists 35 bodies thus far exhumed from a grave site discovered the previous day near the village of Kamenica, 20 kilometers south of Zvornik. The Serbs found two other grave sites, including one in a frozen pond containing 16 more bodies.

Serbian pathologists, including a member of the Medical Military Academy of Belgrade, claimed the 35 bodies were Serbian fighters and civilians killed in November. There had been a Muslim offensive in the area on November 6, 1992.

As of the time of this report, it is not clear that the grave site contains evidence of atrocities. (Department of State) (Paris AFP)

Feb 93 By blocking relief supplies and general access, Serbian militia have starved Muslim refugees out of Cerska, Zvornik, and Kamenica -- forcing them to move recently to the Tuzla area of northern Bosnia. According to a UNHCR spokeswoman on February 9:

> "They are horribly malnourished, they have severe frostbite and they are showing signs of scabies, head lice, and war wounds. We have 50 severe cases of frostbite. Some of them are losing their fingers and their toes." (Paris AFP)

Jan 93 Bosnian Serb authorities announced on January 25-26 that the approximately 6,000 Bosnian Muslims resident in the town of Trebinje and the surrounding area had three days to sell all of their property, and to leave the area no later than February 15. The authorities said they could not guarantee the safety of the Muslims living in the Trebinje area after January 29-30, 1993.

> "I saw Serbian families already starting to occupy Muslim houses," reported a 33-year-old woman from Trebinje. "Men in khaki uniforms with Serbian-flag shoulder patches came to our house. The men told me they would kill my 3-year-old daughter unless we moved out."

International officials confirmed on February 1-2 that about 5,000 Bosnian Muslims had already been forced to leave the Trebinje area. Those refugees who had not sold their property were required to sign documents turning it over to the Bosnian Serb authorities before leaving the Trebinje area. (Department of State) (New York Times)

Apr 92 A 34-year-old Muslim male said that shortly after Bosnia declared its independence on April 8, the head of the local branch of the Serbian Democratic party (SDS), became leader of the Foca area Serbs and ordered that the Muslim population of the city be rounded up and deported to various camps.

Muslims and Croats were picked up 100-200 at a time and held for a few hours at local high schools before being sent to various camps. The first taken were intellectuals, city officials, and police officers. Later, entire families were removed from their houses which, together with their shops, were then looted and burned by "Chetniks" and local Serbs -- including former neighbors.

The witness identified some of the Serbs who led these activities in Foca, three of whom were former deputies of the National Assembly from Foca. The witness said that these men also ordered the April 7 attack on Foca and gave orders for local ethnic cleansing and other criminal activities.

The witness said that two local Serbs removed the Klapuh family (husband, wife, and daughter) from their home. The next day, all three were found dead with their throats cut. (Department of State)